



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921.

<i>Some Problems in Evolution:</i> PROFESSOR	
EDWIN S. GOODRICH.....	529
<i>The Spirit of Research:</i> PROFESSOR S. R.	
WILLIAMS	538
<i>The Concentration of Hydrogen Ions in the</i>	
<i>Soil:</i> DR. CARSTEN OLSEN.....	539
<i>The Present Status of the Concilium Biblio-</i>	
<i>graphicum:</i> DR. VERNON KELLOGG.....	541
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>The High Altitude Expedition to Peru; The</i>	
<i>Joseph Henry Fund of the National Acad-</i>	
<i>emy of Sciences; Dr. Nichols and the Pres-</i>	
<i>idency of the Massachusetts Institute of</i>	
<i>Technology; Meetings of National Scientific</i>	
<i>Societies</i>	542
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	545
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:</i>	
<i>Fur Seals of the Farallons:</i> DR. BARTON	
WARREN EVERMANN. <i>The Physical Museum</i>	
<i>of the University of Wisconsin:</i> DR. L. R.	
INGERSOLL. <i>How to do Research:</i> A. W.	
SIMON	547
<i>Scientific Books:</i>	
<i>Clarke on Organic Dependence and Disease:</i>	
PROFESSOR CHARLES SCHUCHERT.....	550
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>A Simple Micro-injection Apparatus made</i>	
<i>of Steel:</i> DR. ROBERT CHAMBERS. <i>On the</i>	
<i>Emission and Absorption of Oxygen and Air</i>	
<i>in the Extreme Ultra-Violet:</i> DR. J. J.	
HOPFIELD	552
<i>The American Chemical Society:</i> DR. CHARLES	
L. PARSONS.....	555

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to The Editor of Science, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SOME PROBLEMS IN EVOLUTION¹

It was nearly 100 years ago that Charles Darwin began his scientific studies in the University of Edinburgh. In this illustrious center of intellectual activity he met various friends keenly interested in natural history, and attended the meetings of scientific societies, and it was doubtless here that were sown many of the seeds destined to bear such glorious fruit many years later. No more fitting subject, I think, could be found for an address than certain problems relating to his doctrine of evolution. That controversy perpetually rages round it is a healthy sign. For we must take care in science lest doctrine should pass into dogma, unquestioned and accepted merely on authority. So from time to time it is useful to reexamine in the light of new knowledge the very foundations on which our theories are laid.

Perhaps the best way of treating these general subjects is by trying to answer some definite questions. For instance, we may ask: "Why are some characters inherited and others not?" By characters we mean all those qualities and properties possessed by the organism, and by the enumeration of which we describe it; its weight, size, shape, color, its structure, composition and activities. Next, what do we mean by "inherited"? It is most important, if possible, clearly to define this term, since much of the controversy in writings on evolution is due to its use by various authors with a very different significance—sometimes as mere reappearance, at other times as actual transmission or transference from one generation to the next. Now, I propose to use the word inheritance merely to signify the reappearance in the offspring of a character possessed by the ancestor—a fact

¹ Address of the president of Section D—Zoology—British Association for the Advancement of Science, Edinburgh, September, 1921.